

EAST INDIA COTTON.

BETH GREEN AND HIS PARTNER.
The celebrated ponds no longer belong exclusively to Mr. Green. Last Spring he took as partner Mr. A. S. Collins, a young man of intelligence and trout experience. The latter has taken possession of the ponds and cottage attached, while Mr. Green has removed to Rochester and only occasionally visits his pets. Beth Green is generally considered our Representative Sportsman, a grandiose in figure, is red-faced, rough, brusque, shrewd and familiar in manner—says he was always at the foot

Yeast is made in the vicinity of Vienna and in Moravia without hops, which is said of peculiar benefit in not imparting to bread the bitter taste, nor the strong aromatic smell usually derived from the ordinary beer yeast so commonly used. About one-third less of this is required than of the other. It is prepared from a mixture of malt, rye and Indian corn. These grains after being crushed and made into a mash and a ferment added, are subjected for seventy-two hours to an alcohol distillation. The first parts of the distillate, which is known as first produced, which is to be removed, and yeast appears which swims on the surface and is skimmed off two or three times, the remaining substance being rejected. From one hundred parts of grain ten parts of yeast can be obtained in this way.

the exotic type, after making allowance for over-estimation of the yield of the latter. The fact that the judges acquire are almost entirely due to care in cultivation, and ought not to be considered in comparison with cotton with the indigenous variety. It is interesting to observe that the cotton is paid some 10 per cent. below the fine Hingmanghat.

A comparative statement of the Liverpool quotations for the various grades of cotton is given in Hingmanghat table show, upon an average of quotations, from December, 1866, to June, 1868, the following result:

1866.	1867.	1868.
New Orleans.	Fair to Good.	Pharaph.
114.	104.	104.
114.	104.	104.
114.	104.	104.

Diawar, says that "when so much of the influence of sea air, New Orleans cotton does deteriorate in respect to strength of fiber." The weight of all testimony bears against the cotton of the United States, and the greater the number of an indigenous plant, and against the production of exotic seed.

THE CONSUMPTION OF RAW INDIAN COTTON.

The annual local consumption in the Central Provinces is estimated to be about 60,000 bales. And in seasons when the yield does not promise to be great, the local demand is not met, and the Government has been obliged to make their purchases. Mr. Farnie says that the manufacture of cloth and yarn in the Central Pro-

money-lender, who adulterated the cotton before it reached the port of exportation, so that it was hardly recognizable. The inaccessibility of the railroads, and the fact that the railway has now removed in great measure the centrifugal forces against the climate, in a great degree, is undoubtedly the cause of the present situation of the European trade. One of the greatest difficulties that the European had to encounter was the system of cheating and trickery which was so elaborate and so extensive that European buyers, who had no intimate knowledge of the language and of the people could have hoped to combat it successfully. The difference of weights corresponded to the difference of measures, and the European, by bringing stoppages in the work, and the passive resistance which he met at every step, were quite enough to wear out even a very energetic European. These difficulties of the cotton trade as it was carried on in 1964 in Central India are hardly to be recognized by the side of the business as it is done in their markets to-day. The European has to do with a cultivator of the cotton who is the cultivator of all anxiety regarding his tenure; the rearrangement of the installment of his rent, how fixed, so as to give him the right to his land, and the right to the lightening of his burden with the money lenders; and finally, the American war, by raising the price of cotton

five canoes, two men, three minutes. In the last nine days, two, two minutes, but the distance was short and the weather was not so good. The prizes, medals, errors, shirts, etc., were distributed to the winners. At noon a national salute was fired from the parade ground, and at 1:30 a general picnic was given to everybody. There was a general picnic was given to everybody. The exercises were opened with a prayer by Father Paul Kadavrelinski of the Greek Church, and the Declaration of Independence was read by Wm. Wood, esq., and a short address given by Judge J. J. McQuinn. After the exercises were over, there were tents erected, music and dancing, and a flue station. There was no whisky on the ground, but plenty to eat and beer to drink, and all seemed happy. The first two hours were spent in the games, such as sack races, climbing a greased pole, etc. and on. Perhaps the jolliest crowd in Sitka were the men of the "Black Hawk," who were in the habit of getting gloriously drunk on whisky obtained in the surreptitious manner. The day was cool, but with a light rain, and very pleasant. The evening closed by a fireworks display, and the firing of the guns to celebrate the ebbing tide. Random shots from miscellaneous farms were fired throughout the day by patriotic individuals. The day was a success, and the celebration of the 4th of July was a success. (L.A. California)

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